













## Intimations.



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ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904.

[35]

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[45]

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Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904.

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five cents.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904.

## GETTING IN TOUCH.

The statement wired to us, by our Yokohama correspondent, on Thursday, that a force of some 30,000 Russian troops is concentrating at Antungshien, near the mouth of the Yalu River, again diverts attention landwards. We all are on the tip-toe of expectation for news of hostilities somewhere in this vicinity. Sections of the opposing armies have been in touch in the locality, and their patrols have fired on each other. We are entirely in the dark as to the numbers, however, but, if, as was recently reported, the Japanese are marching towards Wiju the conclusion seems irresistible that they intend to conduct their main advance along some other highway than those which Korea is able to furnish. With these strategical developments on hand, news of a pitched battle is to be expected in the near future. It may be Japan will find it necessary to force her way by a severe struggle, on the Yalu in order to attack Port Arthur in the rear. For that the accumulation of large forces in Korea, easily fed by the railway Japan is carefully constructing, and supplied from the various sea ports, will be essential. The winter months are quickly passing and she is advancing so that it will be all to her advantage that the Russians should have behind them the trackless mud of Manchuria. Over such country, more, over, the Cossack will not be able to make his mobility very conspicuous, and if he cannot travel he is not a formidable fighter. With Korea, Port Arthur, and Newchwang to seize on the seaboard, Japan will have plenty to do for her first campaign without plunging into the depths of Manchuria with her regular army. It will be Russia who will thus, as against the freedom of movement by sea, have the difficulties of land transport in a roadless land. When the two armies do meet it will exhibit the Japanese soldier confronted for the first time in modern history with a European adversary; and the latter will be found well-armed and doggedly courageous. It will be a memorable day.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE battleship *Ocean* has come in from Mirs Bay.

THE German mail of the 16th March was delivered in London on the 14th inst.

THE most recent estimates place the Chinese population of Canton at 88,000; of Wuchow at 52,000; Swatow 48,000 and Samshui 5,000.

INLAND LOT, No. 1,715, situated in Star Street, is being put up for sale by public auction on the 2nd prox. The property comprises 3,335 square feet, and the upset price is \$2,361.

IT is notified that the King's Exequatur, empowering Mr. Karl F. A. Hagberg to act as Consul General of Sweden and Norway at Hongkong, has received His Majesty's signature.

THE annual value of the whole trade passing through the Kowloon Customs, in 1903, was HK. \$4,501,795, against HK. \$4,678,280 in 1902, and HK. \$4,912,632 in 1901. The Haikwan tael, in which the Customs revenue is collected, is equivalent in English money to 2s. 7d.

QUARANTINE restrictions are still in force at Hongkong against arrivals from Manila, on account of plague, small-pox and cholera, and from Tainanfu and Anping, in Formosa, owing to plague. Sanitary measures are adopted against Hongkong by Manila, Shanghai, Siam and Indo-China.

MR. Antonio B. Zanetti is now recognized as Consul of Cuba at Hongkong.

WE understand that Mr. J. H. Lewis leaves the Colony at the end of the month for England where he will spend a few months' holiday.

A NEW cable, which is to be laid between the island and Kowloon, was brought from home on the s.s. *Glenshiel*, which arrived on Wednesday.

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to recognise Mr. Herman Pauli, as deputy vice-consul for Sweden and Norway during the temporary absence of Mr. G. N. G. Harling.

IT is stated that the damage caused by fire at Queen's Road West, on Thursday evening, amounted to about 110,000. No. 288 was insured in the Commercial Union for 18,000 and in the Tung On Insurance Company for \$2,000, while No. 29 was insured with Messrs. Lemaire & Co. for 3,500.

WHILE going into Canton early on Wednesday morning, the French steamer *Cher's Hadouin* fouled her moorings, and was obliged to make the return journey with only one engine, a mass of chain and a buoy hanging to the other propeller. She went into dock, where the chain was removed, and last evening she resumed her place on the Canton run. The s.s. *Yingking* brought the mails from Canton on Thursday night.

MR. Warwick Peete gave a ten minutes' lecture, on the "up-to-date" shorthand, to the senior pupils at the H. H. Kadourie School yesterday. The head master, Mr. W. D. Haidwood, introduced the subject as one of great importance. The boys quickly grasped the principles of the system, and one boy from the class went to the black-board and instantly wrote several words correctly. The boys were highly amused and surprised at its clearness, simplicity, and speed. It is Mr. Peete's intention to give free lectures to any school, society, or gathering as requested.—*Contributed.*

MR. David Davis, Chief Officer of the s.s. *Cluening*, caused the arrest of Lung Kee, boatswain, and Li Kau, storekeeper, for conspiring together to steal a quantity of paint and varnish, the property of the owners of the ship, in Hongkong, on the 4th inst. The men were placed before Mr. J. H. Kemp, at the Police Court, this morning. The quarter master gave evidence that the goods were stolen in Kobe, but he said he was afraid to report it until last night, as he thought the defendants would kill him by saving him with an axe. He reported it when the vessel arrived in Hongkong yesterday, as he knew he was safe here. The case was remanded.

AT the Police Court this morning, a man, giving his name as Charles E. Lorke, was charged with being a vagrant, without visible means of subsistence, and sleeping in the open air. When asked to give an account of himself, he stated that he was a chief carpenter at works in Canton, and had come, with some friends, for a two days' trip to Hongkong. Somehow, he missed his friends and, as the night was fast approaching, seeing a vacant piece of ground he went on to it and sat down, and was afterwards woke by a constable and taken to the Station. Defendant added that he was an honest, upright man, had never been in gaol, and "it would hurt him awful to get there." Mr. Gompertz took a lenient view of the offence, and fined him \$2, with the alternative of 4 days in gaol. The man thereupon asked for an escort while he went to look for his friends, and was referred to the Superintendent in charge of the Station.

SOME time ago Charles Doyle, with many aliases, one of which is "Paddy," was found wandering about the streets of Hongkong, without any visible means of subsistence. This being the only charge against him, and being no crime, he was remanded to the House of Detention. About a week ago the notorious "Paddy" disappeared, and it was found he had gone to Canton. Yesterday he ventured to show his face once more in Hongkong, when, much to his surprise, he found the Police were quite ready to take charge of him. This morning he was placed before Mr. Gompertz at the Police Court, where he showed himself full of penitence, but was prolific in his wondrous excuses for his little defects. Mr. Gompertz pointed out that, whatever his reason might have been he had no right to run away from the House of Detention, and he must pay the penalty by doing 14 days' hard labour in Victoria Gaol.

A CARPENTER whose business was not very brisk in Hongkong, elected to go to Singapore, and yesterday went to the office of the Harbour Master. He secured his papers and passageway, and coming out of the office with these documents in his hand, he was accosted by two Chinamen, of whose acquaintance he had not the pleasure, but who immediately engaged him in conversation. They were going to Singapore, they said, and would be glad if their new-found friend could give them any information about the methods of procedure to enable them to get there. While one proceeded to listen attentively to his information, the other, a youthful Chinaman, with the somewhat significant, if not doubtful, cognomen of Sam Sui, snatched away the papers and bolted down the street. He did not run far, however, for Nemesis was at his heels in the form of a Sikh constable, who quickly arrested the man. His trip to Singapore has been postponed, as Mr. Gompertz, this morning, ordered him to go to one month's hard labour, and to sit for 6 hours in the stocks.

THE first ties for the "May" Polo Cup will be played on Wednesday next, commencing at 4.45 p.m., when the following teams meet—33rd Burma—Capt. Simpson, Capt. Carleton, Major Stevens, and Major Strickland. Civilians—Mr. H. T. Gedge, H. E. Mr. May, Mr. Croick-shank, and Mr. Hastings. The Club team drew a bye.

MESSRS. J. Re de, L. F. Brett, F. Fisher, F. Allen, W. H. Woulley W. Fisher, D. Mackenzie, H. J. W. Gidley and H. J. Knight have been appointed for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the bye-laws for the prevention or mitigation of epidemic, endemic or contagious disease, under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance.

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments as members of the Committee for the Wong-wei-ching and Queen's Recreation Grounds:—Captain G. K. H. Nuge, as representative of the Polo Club vice H. E. F. H. May, C.M.G., Mr. R. Hancock as representative of the Cricket Club vice Mr. E. A. Ram, and Mr. E. J. Crist as representative of the Golf Club vice Mr. W. J. Saunders.

## HEALTH AND SANITARY CON- DITION OF HONGKONG

IN 1903.

Following are extracts from the report on the health and sanitary condition of the Colony for the year 1903:—

### POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Colony for 1903 was 325,631. There were 1,034 births and 6,185 deaths, 1,251 of which were plague. The birth-rate was 3.17 per 1,000, as compared with 3.8 per 1,000 in 1902. The death-rate was 18.9 per 1,000, as compared with 21.7 in 1902. The following figures will show the comparison of the death-rate in the Chinese and Non-Chinese during the past two years:—

	1902.	1903.
Non-Chinese, ... 19.00 per 1,000	16.6 per 1,000	19.1
Chinese, ... 21.93	19.1	

### PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS

In the different seasons of the year, and general character as to the mildness or severity of the diseases prevailing.

Small-pox.—Sixty cases were notified, as compared with 57 in 1902. The greater majority of these, namely 53, occurred in the first five months of the year.

Cholera.—There was a remarkable immunity from cholera as compared with previous year, only 10 cases being notified, against 460 in 1902.

Plague.—This disease again occurred in an epidemic form, 1,415 cases being notified, as compared with 572 in 1902.

As will be seen from the following table, the outbreak commenced early in the year; it attained its height in the month of May, and, as is usually the case, a marked decline occurred as soon as the mean temperature reached 82° F.

The following table gives the number of cases reported in each month of the last two years:—

	1902.	1903.
January .....	1	4
February .....	1	29
March .....	2	115
April .....	27	272
May .....	157	515
June .....	194	343
July .....	131	85
August .....	50	32
September .....	2	9
October .....	2	5
November .....	1	4
December .....	4	2

The special points of interest in connection with the 1904 outbreak have been:—(1.) The earlier diagnosis of cases, which has been effected by a modification of Ross's method of examining microscopically blood films adopted by Dr. Bell of the Government Civil Hospital. As a direct result of this there has been a higher percentage of recoveries, the cases having come under treatment earlier.

(2.) The discovery in May of plague infected fowls, quail, duck, &c., in the markets of the Colony. Knowing as we do that the Chinese eat their poultry very slightly cooked, this may explain the way in which many of the peptic cases become infected, viz., through the gastro-intestinal tract.

(3.) The fact that bugs, fleas, &c., including cockroaches, from infected houses have been found by the Government Bacteriologist to be plague infected; thus body-vermin is evidently another means by which the disease is spread.

(4.) The success which has been attained by the internal administration of carbolic acid in large doses—12 grains every 2 hours—in the treatment of this disease.

It is to this and to the fact that cases have come for treatment earlier that the year's death-rate at Kennedy Town Hospital has been the lowest on record since 1894, viz., 60.6 per cent.

Last summer His Excellency Sir Henry Blake too over a block in the worst district of the city and endeavoured to stamp out plague by securing the cleanliness of the people and of the houses. A report has already been published on this experiment by the Colonial Office.

One practical outcome has been that during the past winter we have secured the hearty co-operation of the people in the general cleansing of the Chinese houses which is now an annual winter measure.

This was done much more thoroughly and expeditiously than before, and with a minimum of expense to the Government, the Chinese evidently realising that it was to their interest that this measure should be well done.

Rats.—The number of rats caught during the past three years is as follows:—

1901, ...	77,763
1902, ...	117,839
1903, ...	101,056

Those caught in 1903 have all been bacteriologically examined at the Public Mortuary, and 3,744 were found to be plague infected.

By far the greater number of these rats were collected in the first half of the year.

Towards the end of June, from information received it became evident that a large number of rats were being imported into the Colony for the bonus. A fresh system was adopted, and although much fewer rats are now caught the greater number of these are caught in houses.

Haffkine's Prophylactic.—352 of the Plague Staff were inoculated, five afterwards developed plague, and two of these died. The inoculations were discontinued in June, as the Government Bacteriologist found the serum to be contaminated. Dr. Hunter intends making the serum locally next year.

Enteric Fever.—At no time was this disease epidemic. Only 44 cases occurred, as compared with 55 in 1902. Half of these occurred during the first four months of the year, when the water supply was intermittent. Fifteen of these cases were imported.

Malarial Fevers.—The return of deaths from this class of diseases continues to show a decline, the number returned as having occurred amongst the Chinese being 283 in 1903, as against 393 in 1902, and 541 in 1901: a sure sign of the efficacy of the active anti-malarial measures which have been carried on.

Beri-beri.—There were fewer deaths from beri-beri last year, the number for the past three years being:—

1901 .....	377
1902 .....	452
1903 .....	397

Dengue.—This disease was not so prevalent as in 1902, only 133 cases being admitted to hospital, as against 422 in the previous year. The epidemic commenced much later in the year, viz., in August, and was over in October.

The number of cases of infectious diseases, notified during the year 1903, was 1,553.

There was a decided diminution in the number of cases of diphtheria, only 9 being notified in the year, as compared with 20 in 1902. All the cases of scarlet fever occurred in the military amongst those who had recently arrived from England.

### GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLONY.

The diminution in the death-rate both amongst the non-Chinese and the Chinese tends to show that the sanitary condition of the Colony is improving. This is more marked as plague was much more prevalent in 1903 than in 1902. The total number of deaths was 598 less in 1903 than in 1902, notwithstanding that there were 669 more deaths from plague in 1903 than in the previous year. The Public Health and Buildings Bill came into force on the 21st February and will do much to further the better sanitary condition of the Colony. This Ordinance will not, however, produce an immediate effect, as many of its sections apply to houses hereafter erected and others, such as the cubicle sections, are so far-reaching in their application that they must of necessity be enforced gradually.

More immediate improvement will be effected by the resumption of the worst insanitary areas, which it is proposed to do by means of a Trust. It was found necessary to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, so an amending Ordinance was passed by the legislature on the 14th December. It effects alterations in some of the definitions and in the cubicle and overcrowding sections so as to render the carrying them into effect more practicable. In this Ordinance also, the Principal Civil Medical Officer was appointed President of the Sanitary Board and administrative head of the sanitary department.

J. M. ATKINSON,  
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Hongkong, March 16th, 1904.

## GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Private letters received in Hongkong by the last mail, allude to the discovery of considerable quantities of gold in the Island of Mindanao, P. I. These discoveries are said to be of common occurrence, although it may not be generally known that over sixty years ago, a company of British prospectors discovered gold in those islands in such paying quantities, that they approached the then Spanish Governor-General for a franchise. The deputation from the company, which waited upon His Excellency, was received with characteristic civility, and was blandly told that all they wanted was their. But when it came to a business discussion of the situation, the deputation soon learned that the Governor's promise was merely a figure of speech. All the Governor wanted, in return for granting the franchise, was about 90 per cent of the profits, and the company, at its own expense, to support a resident Spanish governor to watch the interests of the Spanish Government. It will not surprise anyone to hear that every member of the company left the islands by the next passenger vessel for England; not that so long as the Spanish continued to hold those islands was any attempt made by them to search for gold which they knew was there in fact, up to the time of the American occupation, six years ago, the interior of the island, outside of a belt of land to a few miles from the shores, was indeed "undiscovered country." The Spaniards themselves bled the poor natives for some of the "gold," but they were not therefore, that the Americans, who have since taken what the British refused under that Spanish franchise.

## BUDDHISM IN KOREA.

One reason alone should cause all good Burman Buddhists to take an interest in the land of Korea in the Far East, which, besides being one of the bones of contention between Japan and Russia, is about to be re-organized and civilized by the Japs—and it is that the religion of Korea is the pure Buddhism of the middle vehicle—the worship of Amida-Buddha, that Korea received from China and handed on to Japan. Although Buddhism in some form exists in most eastern lands, and is at present the subject for a vigorous revival in which not a few Westerners are showing much interest and a few of them are posing as teachers, missionaries and revivalists, seeking to amalgamate so to speak western wisdom and theology with the ancient teachings of Gautama Buddha. In Korea however there are no innovations on the old form of Buddhism which holds good in such portions of the land among such persons as have not been converted to Christianity, a Christianity by the way which appears to put the laws of Christ at defiance, because the Christians of Korea, Roman Catholic and Protestant converts appear to glory in singularly contests and religious massacres which compare with those which disgraced the middle ages in Europe. In a dreary part of Korea named Pukhan there is a colossal Amida which is always kept clean and white and though the gorge in which it is situated is most dreary, desolate and unpeopled somehow or other no neglect is allowed in the case of the image. In all the surrounding barrenness of Korea, there are spots that exist like the oases in a sterile desert. These little spots of verdure and fertility surround the Buddhist Abbeys and of them Mr. Reginald L. Fraser gives an interesting account in the December number of the *Nineteenth Century Magazine*. He says that these abbeys are the havens of the wanderer. Drifting on to a mud-bank of the Great River, he makes his way through the dusk across that dreary country towards the far-off forest which means his safe rest for the night. Darkness falls as he crosses the interminable veld and threads his way through an occasional scrub of low pines from which he startles the wild pheasants. Through the blackness he wanders with one lantern to guide him, and, after much despair, feels his feet set at last on a rough stone causeway that leads up over soft grass to the wall of the precinct. He passes beneath a tottering gateway, and up a steepening road through a woodland that can be divined in the darkness only by the whispering of its boughs. At length the abbey lies long and low before him. He knocks at the great door, and after a pause the white-robed monks (not yellow as in Burma) troop out to welcome him, followed by the abbot. They lead the wanderer through their buildings into the cloister, where, beneath its arcade, he eats what food he has, while the brothers stand round and watch with benevolent, foolish smiles. Then he is led, again, through dim refectories, where great bowls of wrought brass glimmer in the fire-light, to the guest-chambers. These are bare rooms of stone, without bed or bedding. But here the weary traveller is allowed freely to sleep as he can, wrapped in his own rug. And no difference is made whether the wanderer be of the honoured or the rejected sex. The Buddha gives welcome to all alike.

Come morning, the sleeper wakes—or rather, rises from a couch whose luxury has not been its prevailing fault—throws open the little wooden shutter, and looks out into the eyes of the dawn. He looks out through a tangle of boughs, across the gleaming expanse of lakes and rivers that winds away below in the far distances, to a remote range of mountains, behind which the day is still trailing his clouds of glory. The air is crisp and fresh with the scent of tiny woodland flowers, and the song of thrushes. The sight and feel of the dawn are very precious. The monks have chosen their seat wisely and well, for did not the Holy One, The Best Friend Of All The World, prescribe the prospect of things beautiful for the weary soul?

The monks rise early, as also their guests, who must be on their way, after a brief glance through the temple building—the forecourt, with its main shrine and its hall of convocation where the big painted drum stands—and all the many minor chapels and out-buildings round. Then, before the wanderer departs the doors of the shrine are opened, and there, behind the bronze candlesticks and censers, sits a crude image of the Holy Humble smiling up upon the world he saves. Before him the incense rises and the Brotherhood bows in adoration. Namu, Amida Buddha! Namu, Amida Buddha!—the sacred litany, whose full meaning has long ago perished out of a people ignorant of Sanskrit—rises and falls upon the clear air of dawn. The voices are full of with a vague and penetrating sadness such as also is notable in the singing voice of Japan. But the old monks are not saddened. They take their faith very placidly, like true Koreans. The devotions are soon over. Then, under the unchanging eyes, the stranger pays for his lodging, as little or as much as he may choose. It is laid before the Holy One, for the happiness of his children. So the Quiet Buddha of Eternity becomes their friends, and sends them on their way, out of the green freshness of the dawn, once more into the thinly veiled world.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

### MAILS.

Indian (*Littor*) 17th inst.

French (*Polynesian*) 18th inst.

American (*Star*) 19th inst.

Canadian (*Trinidad*) 20th inst.

Canadian (*Empire*) 21st inst.

The C. P. & N. Y. Co.

Del. Vancouver 22nd inst.

Song 23rd inst.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Ruled.)

LONDON, 14th April.

## The Tibet Mission in Parliament.

In a debate on the Tibet expedition in the House of Commons, Mr. St. John Broderick defended Lord Curzon against the allegation that he was showing a desire for expeditions or an undue assertion of British interests. He said there had only been three expeditions under Lord Curzon's vicereignty, which number had been greatly exceeded by his predecessors.

The Tibetans have again opposed the advance of the Mission at the Red Idol Gorge. Three hundred Tibetans were killed, and ten British wounded.

## Gun Explosion on U.S.S.

"Missouri."

While practising at Pensacola a 12" gun in the turret of the U.S. battleship *Missouri* exploded, killing 5 officers and 21 men.

## The Russian Squadrons.

Admiral Wrenius' squadron has re-entered the Baltic.

Admiral Alexieff takes, temporarily, the command of the Russian naval squadron in the Far East.

## The Expelled Dominican Monks.

The Pope has instituted an Apostolic prefecture on the island of Shikoku, Japan. The new prefecture will be the abode of the Dominican monks who were expelled from the Philippines.

## British Destroyer on Shore.

The destroyer *Teaser* grounded during a night attack on Portsmouth and threatens to break up.

LATER.

## The "Teaser" Re-floated.

The British destroyer *Teaser* has been re-floated.

## The War.

The Tsar and Tsarita of Russia attended the Admiralty Church at a Memorial Service. The Tsarita wept throughout the service. St. Petersburg is a city of mourning; amusements are cancelled and cafés closed.

## The Recent Fight off Port Arthur.

A St. Petersburg official confirms the report that the Russian destroyer *Berzashni* was surrounded and sunk by the Japanese, and adds that the battleship *Pobieda* struck a mine amidships, but was able to regain the harbour.

## FREE TRADE.

FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Ultimate free trade for the Philippines is one of the objects of the proposed internal revenue law, the public discussion of which has just closed. It is intended, in time, to make the internal taxes provide all the revenue of the islands, gradually lowering and abating the customs tariffs on imports, after the analogy of the system now in vogue in Porto Rico.

That this is the intention of the Commission, the *Cablenews* has the authority of one of its members, secured in a conversation the other day regarding the bill.

Gradually the new system is calculated to substitute its imposts for those of the customs, thus removing one great bar to trade that has been the subject of much complaint among the merchants of Manila. While it is possible that there will always be import taxes upon some articles, the customs as a barrier to commerce will probably vanish.

The proposed bill contemplates taxing luxuries heavily; these include beer, wine, liquors, cigars, cigarettes, and the like. It also contemplates the heavy taxation of corporations and banks. It provides for a system of capitation taxes, which includes not only a poll tax for men, but a similar tax, which shall be optional, for women. The feature is just this. No person can sign an acknowledgement, testify in court, or do any of a thousand and one things necessary to business existence, without being able to show a cedula, according to law. There is at present no provision for supplying women with cedulas, and if the authorities cared to be severe and exacting in this regard, women could be excluded from court proceedings and from the walks of trade. As women conduct a good share of the business of the islands, this would work a hardship and the law is not carried out to the letter. In order to give them the legal right to take out licenses, pay taxes on property in their own name, enter into legal transactions, and in all ways enjoy the same commercial privileges as men, it is intended to provide for their taking out cedulas.

The proposed law is based largely upon the internal revenue law of the United States, and partly upon the newly instituted Porto Rican system of raising revenue.

The Commission feels confident that the bill has the general support of Americans. It expects opposition from the interests that are made the subjects of heavy taxation. Most of the opposition has come from tobacco and distilling interests, and certain industries that enjoy monopolies.

## THE WAR.

## THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

We are indebted to the keen observation of a Russian general for the following description of the men under his command. Of such soldiers as he describes, he mentions that Russia has more than two million on a war footing. According to him, her soldier is as perfect a piece of mechanism as was ever fashioned out of a discipline, both fatherly and unyielding. This officer describes how discipline is so firmly rooted in the mind of the Russian private that, in the course of his thirty years' experience, he had never seen a single case of insubordination. He characterises the soldier as sincere and unaffected in his love for the reigning monarch, profound in his religion, in which loyalty to Tsar and Fatherland are bound up, confident in his chiefs, and possessing that *esprit de corps*, which negates the greatest privations. He is good humoured, gay and contented, never falters in his duty or leaves his post. Moreover the gallant general asserts that he can testify to having seen him die in the snow, transformed into a statue of ice while on sentry duty. Such, according to this officer's account, is the material of which Russia's army is composed. One asks oneself if this is the sort of criticism that would be applied to the Russian sailor; presumably he would be of much the same material; yet, surely, there is a discrepancy somewhere. We have heard, in fairly recent times, of keel hauling, of extreme measures, of harshness amounting to brutality in order to preserve discipline. There are stories told by captains of hired transports which do not sound well to English ears, and the excuse has been the character of the Russian peasant who needs an iron hand. Our Russian general seems to have been singularly fortunate in the men under his command, or else the current accounts of the character of Russian peasantry have been curiously distorted. One admires the pluck of the crew of the *Variag* going out to face the most terrible odds; but the sentry who stuck to his post until frozen to death should have figured more prominently on the main-deck of the *Variag*, which, according to account, was by no means untenable, the destruction being almost entirely confined to the upper deck, which was unprotected, the hull and the main armament at the time of her retirement from the action being, to all intents and purposes, intact. The ship herself, it will be remembered, was not in a sinking or otherwise helpless condition when she entered the harbour. She was capable of inflicting a good deal of damage on the enemy; for, her ammunition was by no means exhausted; and one cannot help looking back to the days when Sir Richard Grenville, having shot away all his ammunition in resisting the attack of a fleet of fifty-three ships commanded "the master gunner to split the ship"—the little *Revenge*, when in a somewhat similar predicament to that of the *Variag*.

## DIFFICULTIES THAT MAY AID JAPAN.

Russia, with its fifteen military districts, its vast resources of men and material, is not regarded in some well-informed quarters as occupying a position at all relative to the size of her army. "It must be remembered," said an ex-army officer in conversation with a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that Russia has 15,000 miles of frontier. Consider the troops and battalions that people them; Tugues, Afghans, Persians, Kurds, Armenians, Mongolians, Kalmuks, Manchos, Wallachians, Poles, Germans, Swedes, and Laplanders. It is an extraordinary assortment. The Russian army is, in fact, made up of many different armies, each trained to act in different spheres, in different climates, and against different and particular nationalities. Cohesion, such as it is understood in this country, is impossible.

## A STRIKING COMPARISON.

"But it may be said the British Army is made up of many nationalities?"

"Certainly, but, black or yellow, while under the British flag they are under the command of British officers, and become subject to the same discipline that prevails throughout the Empire. It is not so in Russia. Take, for example, the Russian Guards stationed at St. Petersburg and Warsaw. They are the pick of the Tsar's army, are accustomed to exercise and manoeuvre constantly under the eyes of the Emperor, and are always commanded by some member of the Imperial family. They are a magnificent body of men and for perfect drilling and precision of movement have no equals in the officers, while the staff is made up of all the most distinguished military men in the Empire.

"Then look at the wild irregular bands—for they are nothing more—of the Far East, and the class of troops to be found even on the shores of the Baltic. Why, it is not an uncommon thing at such a port as Riga for soldiers to be seen earning a few kopeks by unloading vessels. These are the troops that are to meet a compact, brave, and disciplined army flushed with the victories of their seamen, and remembering their success in China."

"The Chinese and the Russians are hardly on the same footing however?"

"Perhaps not, but it ought to be remembered that 'East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,' and there are East and West in the vast Russian Empire. It will be on the Eastern troops that the brunt of the work will fall, at all events in the opening stages of the fighting.

## ENORMOUS DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORT.

"There are, of course, difficulties of transport?"

"Yes, and they are immense. In the Transvaal the difficulties were only surmounted by a highly organized transport service, and that in an area, comparatively limited. Yet these difficulties were infinitesimal compared with those that face the Russians. The Russian

army will be greater than the British Army in South Africa, it will act in what is more or less hostile territory, and the enormous area from which the Eastern and Southern troops are drawn complicates the problem."

"Then you think the struggle will not end as the friends of Russia believe it will?"

"If no arrangement is arrived at after the first big engagements the war may be long drawn out. Japan is now assured of her bases, and may possibly be content to hold on to Korea, and unless there are complications Russia can afford to proceed steadily."

## IMPORTANT FACTORS IN THE SITUATION.

"If Russia can feed her huge army there would seem to be no reason why her overwhelming force should not eventually wear Japan down. It seems to me that in this war no one can possibly tell what may happen.

## SIDE-LIGHTS.

Well-informed Russians have generally made up their minds to lose Port Arthur. They now begin to realise the extent of the blunder committed by Count Mouraviev, in "leasing" that stronghold, which was done in the teeth of strong opposition both from the War and Finance Ministers of the day. M. Witte understood at the time what enormous expenditure would be entailed by the act. The building of fortifications and the railroad, involving an outlay of over £100,000,000, will now lead to an equal outlay for the war with Japan. So Russia will be the poorer by £200,000,000 by the Mouraviev policy. "And what compensation can we obtain, even if we defeat Japan?" is the question thoughtful people at St. Petersburg are asking. They realise the impossibility of carrying the war into the enemy's country, and also the perpetual menace of another war should Russia establish herself in Southern Manchuria and Korea. "We are not strong enough numerically in those regions to repeat the Mouraviev experiment," they admit. "Let us make up our minds to withdraw to our natural boundary, i.e., the 42nd parallel of latitude, forming a straight line from Vladivostok westward, including Khabarovsk and Northern Manchuria, which is geographically a part of the Amur basin." "Of course, we shall defeat the Japs," said another prominent Russian, "and then you will see that Russia will give up Southern Manchuria with Port Arthur. Some day, when our population in those regions increases, Port Arthur may again fall into our hands. But that day is far distant, and when it comes there will be no shock, no resisting the Russian torrent."

## MUSCOVITES AND ANGLO-SAXONS.

There is much discussion at St. Petersburg about the new British Ambassador. Mr. Hardinge is recognised as a strong man, and a worthy successor of the late Sir Robert Morier. It is well that British interests should be in such hands during troublous times. Sir Charles Scott's retirement on reaching the age limit is regretted on account of his good-natured geniality. He is much liked within the very small circle of his Russian friends, who appreciate his efforts to avoid any possibility of friction between the two countries. But Sir Charles is little known; he has studiously effaced himself during the years he has represented Great Britain at the Russian Court. It must unhappily be confessed that the feeling in St. Petersburg against England and the disappointment evoked by the United States are both very strong. No amount of argument will convince the Russians that Great Britain and the United States did not deliberately instigate the war, which is held to benefit exclusively the two Anglo-Saxon nations by weakening Japan and Russia. Even in high spheres it is held that Russian aggrandisement and Japan's growth as a maritime Power have been the bane of London and Washington. "The pity of it is," said one highly-placed personage, "that hopes of an Anglo-Russian understanding are thereby destroyed. Yet these powers have really no conflicting interests, and could they once agree no combination in the world is strong enough to stand against them."

## THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Subscriptions to the naval and Red Cross funds are still pouring in. Some £600,000 are already announced. The "voluntary" character of these contributions is however, occasionally somewhat doubtful. This City Fathers of St. Petersburg and Moscow having voted respectively £250,000 and £150,000, are levying the amount by a forced assessment of all business enterprises. It is hoped to gather in some £700,000 by various processes, and devote the money to building torpedo boat destroyers, which will be sent out to the Far East in sections. Nearly a thousand dockyard hands have been dispatched to Port Arthur and Vladivostok. These men will reassemble the destroyer sections, and help to patch up the battered Russian ships. A pontoon detachment has also gone to the front, to enable the troops to cross the Yalu when the ice melts. Operations there will, indeed, not commence on a serious scale for another six weeks.

## PATRIOTIC FERVOR.

In one respect the war is considered a blessing in disguise. Conservative Russians believe it has once and for all stemmed the tide of revolution. It remains to be seen how far this view will be justified by events when the first outburst of patriotic fervor has had time to wear off. Meanwhile, the revolutionaries are not abstaining from propaganda, and mysterious leaflets continue to be distributed in factories, Government dockyards, and even in the barracks. Russian women in all walks of life are bravely coming forward to serve the Red Cross. Some amusement has been caused by the story printed in a London paper that Mile. Kresinska, the queen of the Russian ballet, is going to join the nurse brigade. The story arose from a chance remark made by her that she would be willing to go if called upon. But there is scant probability of such an invitation, although it is known that she intends in a few months to retire from the stage.

## AT THE WINTER PALACE.

The Tsar continues to live very quietly, scarce leaving the precincts of the Winter Palace, except to pray at some favourite shrine. The sudden death of Gen. Vannovsky, his oldest and most trusted adviser, has brought home to his Majesty the remembrance of Russia's great mistake in ever taking Port Arthur. For Vannovsky was Minister of War when that event occurred, and strongly disapproved it as an egregious blunder, both on strategic and political grounds. His warnings have come all too true, since the hopeless position of Port Arthur is now so well recognised at the capital.—*Ex.*

The *Daily News* correspondent at Moscow quotes a letter written home by a Russian soldier, on his way to the Far East. After giving a graphic description of life on the Trans-Siberian railway, Ivan Ivanovitch says:—"We have just heard that the Gosudar (the Tsar) has declared war against the Japanese, and that our Admiral attacked them and sank all their ships. God be praised! Wait till we get there... Captain Lifeinoff says the Japanese are only three feet high, and four of them will fit nicely on one Russian bayonet." The gallant captain is evidently the sort of officer who would get on well if he were an aide-de-camp to Admiral Alexieff, on whose style he would seem to have modelled his own with some success. Well, we hope that Ivan Ivanovitch will not experience, "when we get there," too rude an awakening from his dream of triumphant return with two brace of Japanese *à la bœuf* on his bayonet. "We shall soon be home again," he says in conclusion and we hope he will. But we have our doubts.

## CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1903.

In his report on the Foreign Trade of China for the year, 1903, Mr. H. B. Morse says:

With apparent prosperity indicated by inflated values, China's foreign trade in 1903 has been disappointing to most of the interests concerned. The reports from the Commissioners all show a tendency to refer to 1899 as the last year of madness and retribution, by the disastrous floods in the Yangtze Valley in 1901, and by the drought and deficient crops in the south in 1902, the abundant harvests of 1903 have failed to produce their natural effect and have done no more than give a breathing-spell to the millions of the Empire. Tea favoured by reduced taxation, has done well, and the trade in foreign opium has flourished; but the silk crops was a disastrous failure in mid-China, and the importer of cotton goods were hit hard by the increased cost of their raw material, by unexpected and unexplained fluctuations in exchange, and by the monetary stringency in important consuming markets. The north has not recovered from the devastation of 1900, and neither money nor credit is at the command of its traders; and the tendency to a revival of trade which manifested itself in the course of the year was arrested by the anticipated Lower Yangtze has not absorbed the increased quantity of imports which it would naturally have called for with its overflowing granaries and its increased sale of tea. The south has done well: Kwangtung has had two rice harvests of a nature to satisfy completely the aspirations of cultivator, and its energetic Viceroy has rigorously repressed the dacoity in Kwangsi and has taken steps to check the waterway robbery—the so-called piracy—in the Canton waters. With all the reasons suggested for the depression of trade—fluctuations in exchange, monetary stringency, and failure of the silk crop,—it must not be forgotten that the recurring indemnity payments have, directly, reduced the absorbing power of China by heavily increased taxation of the people and by increasing the cost of credit to the trader.

## FIRST EXPEDITION INTO TIBET.

The manner in which we first came into contact with this mysterious land is somewhat interesting. In 1774 Hastings found it necessary to send an expedition against the Bhutanese, who had been raiding Indian territory and had given considerable trouble to English officials on the border. The Rajah of Bhutan appealed to the Teshu Lama, or the second official in Tibet next to the Dalai Lama, and Hastings received a letter couched in the most humble terms, begging him to be merciful to Bhutan. The Teshu Lama declared that he himself was but a poor priest, "and I do now, with my head uncovered, entreat that you may cease all hostilities against the Rajah." Warren Hastings was not the man to lose such an opportunity; he at once made peace with Bhutan, and obtained passports for an Indian official to visit Tibet. This was Bogle, who, accompanied by Dr. Hamilton, passed by way of the Chumbi Valley to Shigatse, the residence of the Teshu Lama. Here the travellers stayed for some time, being exceedingly well treated by their host. On leaving Bogle received three necklaces which, he was told, would protect their wearers from all evil. One of these is still preserved by the Lowther family, an interesting relic of Anglo-Tibetan amity. The Lama helped Bogle to settle the trade relations between India and Bhutan and to establish a mart at Rangpo, and the results of the mission might have been even more satisfactory had not the Chinese, seen fit to interfere. Peking, however, could not succeed in bringing about a rupture, and Warren Hastings sent several other friendly missions to Tibet. The Teshu Lama died in 1779, just as he and Bogle were to have started together across Asia from Peking to Lhasa, and Bogle died in Calcutta a few months later. When Hastings left India in 1785, we had a diplomatist agent in Tibet, but with his departure the era of Anglo-Tibetan rapprochement practically ceased, the Grand Lama throwing to the advice of Peking and shutting himself off as far as possible from the outer world.

## FINANCIAL RETURNS.

The financial returns for the period ended 31st January 1904, are published, in the *Gazette*. The actual revenue was \$475,147.44, as against \$434,420.54 for the same period of the preceding year. To this has to be added revenue derived from land sales, totalling \$17,289.90 as against \$1,324.50 collected during the same period of the preceding year. The total increase under the various items in revenue was \$86,414.93, and the decrease \$5,721.63. The expenditure for the period was \$47,548.03 as against \$42,901.04. The total increases amounted to \$80,732.62, against which is a total decrease, under various headings, of \$39,092.63.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their report of the 15th inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts write:—"The improvement noted in our last report has continued and a large general business has again resulted at advancing rates during the interval."

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have further improved with sales at \$640 and \$545 cash, and at \$640 and \$665 for July closing in demand at \$545 cash. The London quotation is \$63 5/8. Nationals are still quoted at \$3 1/2.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have experienced a further substantial advance and, after sales at \$150, are now inquired for at \$505. China Traders have also improved and sales have been effected at \$39. Cantons have risen to \$17 1/2, and are wanted. The other stocks are unchanged at quotations.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires and China Fires have again been dealt in at \$28 1/2 and \$83 respectively, and further shares are wanted.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been booked at \$28, \$28 1/2 and \$39. Indo-China weakened and as low as \$92 was accepted for shares, but at the close the market is firmer with sales and further buyers at 103. In Shanghai, business has been done at \$11. 69. China and Manilas are obtainable at \$2 1/2, and Douglas Steamships have inquiries at \$35. Star Ferries (old) have been the medium of some business at \$31, while the new shares have strengthened and can be placed at \$18 1/2. Shell Transports have hardened and are in strong demand at 21 1/2—Shanghai Tugs have been sold at Tls. 47 for the ordinary, and at Tls. 46 for the preference shares.

Refineries.—China Sugars, after sales at \$123, are quieter at \$122. Perak Sugars have changed hands in the North at Tls. 50.

Mining.—Raubs have been fixed at \$6. The crushing for the four weeks resulted in 770 ounces smelted gold from 3,000 tons of ore. Chinese Engineerings have improved and can be placed at Tls. 620.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been negotiated at reacted slightly and have been parted with at Tls. 145 and 147, but close in demand at Tls. 147 1/2. Kowloon Wharves have advanced to \$96 at which price shares are inquired for. Hongkew Wharves have suffered a heavy decline to Tls. 150, but at this figure shares can be placed.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are much firmer and have been disposed of at \$145, \$146 and \$147, closing with small buyers at the last rate. Shanghai Lands have found investors at Tls. 107. Hongkong Hotels have weakened to \$132 and shares may be had at this rate. Hotel House Hotels have been done at \$35. Hotel des Colonies keep steady at Tls. 15. Humphreys Estates have risen to \$102.

Cotton Mills.—We have heard of no transaction in stocks under this head.

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras have buyers at Tls. 50. There is nothing doing in the other stocks.

Miscellaneous.—Further business in Green Island Cements has been transacted at \$23 1/2. A. S. Watsons are wanted at \$142. Electrics (old issue) have been done, and are still wanted at \$13; the new shares have been placed at \$7. China Providents have been in demand and taken off the market at \$8.75, \$8.80 and \$8.85. Langkats have changed hands in Shanghai at Tls. 29 1/2.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

## Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/8 13/16
Do. demand	1/8 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2/1 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/7 1/2
India T.T.	1/2 1/2
Do. demand	1/2 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7/2 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	8/5 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Java—Bank T.T.	10 1/2

## Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	1/9 1/2
6 months' sight L/C.	1/9 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	4 1/2
do.	4 1/2
4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2/2 1/2
4 months' sight France	2/2 1/2
6 months' sight	2/2 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	1/8 1/2
Bar Silver	24 7 1/2
Bank of England rate	31 1/2

## OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per chest
Malwa New	960/1,000
do. Last year	1,050/1,150
do. Old	1,180/1,220
Panna New	1,345
Besares New	1,335
Persian (Paper)	850/930

## To-day's Addertisements.

## THE GREAT SENSATION.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

## A STARTLING SENSATION.

THE HYPNOTIZED SUBJECT NOW ASLEEP FOR 24 HOURS in the CORRIDOR of the CITY HALL, will be AWAKENED TO-NIGHT by PROF. ZANCIG in the THEATRE in FULL VIEW of the AUDIENCE.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

THIS WONDERFUL MIRACLE

in conjunction with

Mr. M. B. LEAVITT'S

TROUBADOURS.

BEAR IN MIND

the GREAT DOUBLE SHOW TO-NIGHT.

Booking at ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

TO-NIGHT POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904. [494]

BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE.

NEAR G. P. O., HONGKONG.

ENGLISH, CHINESE, JAPANESE,

FRENCH, RUSSIAN, PORTUGUESE,

as used at Macao, all INDIAN TONGUES,

and other Languages.

Translations made for the Public.

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Shorthand; "Up-to-date" or Human's system taught.

Typewriting Copies made for the Public.

NOTE.—On and after the 1st of May next the Fees for the "Up-to-date" Shorthand will be considerably increased.

A Branch Studio will be opened at CANTON in a few days.

For Postal Lessons, etc.; Circulars, Post Free.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904. [517]

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

司公限有船輪華中

FOR MOI, SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO,

AND PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE Steamship

"CLAVERING"

Captain Barton, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant,

at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply at the Company's Office,

No. 29, Des Voeux Road.

J. S. VAN BUREN,

Superintendent. [482]

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CLAVERING,"

FROM PORTLAND, OR.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-

signees are hereby notified that their

Cargo is now being discharged into lighters, at

their risk.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. S. VAN BUREN,

Superintendent. [482]

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FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

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"CLAVERLEY,"

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at 4 P.M.

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General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904. [519]

## Int



## Shipping—Steamers.

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AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

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TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST-AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"HYSON"	On 18th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"PROMETHEUS"	On 24th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"DEUCALION"	On 1st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"ULYSSES"	On 7th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.....	"DARDANUS"	On 13th May.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON & ANTWERP .....	"TELEMACHUS"	On 20th April.
LONDON & ANTWERP .....	"ANTENOR"	On 10th May.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"ACHILLES"	On 20th May.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"HYSON"	On 19th April.
S.S. "PING SUEY" left Victoria, B.C., for Japan and Hongkong on 24th March.		
S.S. "AGAMEMNON" will leave Victoria, B.C., for Japan and Hongkong on 21st April		

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI.....	"HANGOHOW" .....	18th April.
SWATOW, TSINGTAO and TIENTSIN.....	"KANGSU" .....	19th "
KOBE .....	"TAINAN" .....	19th " at 4 p.m.
MANILA .....	"KAIFONG" .....	20th "
AMOI and SHANGHAI.....	"YUNNAN" .....	22nd "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS- VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE .....	"TAIYUAN" .....	23rd "

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CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO .....	2540	R. Rodger .....	MANILA (DIRECT).....	SATURDAY, 23rd April, at 10 A.M.
RUBI .....	2540	R. W. Almond ..	" .....	SATURDAY, 30th April, at 10 A.M.
PERLA .....	1980	A. H. Nottley ..	" .....	" .....

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

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## PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

## THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"NICOMEDIA" .....	4,371	A. Wagner .....	
"ARABIA" .....	4,483		
"AROGONIA" .....	5,198		
"NUMANTIA" .....	4,370		

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Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on Week Days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao, Week Days at about 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.  
FARE:—(Week Days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; and Class, \$1; 2nd Class, 50 cents.  
On Excursion Sundays, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Single Ticket, \$2; Return Ticket, \$3. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on Board or at Macao Hotel, \$5. On Sundays, \$5 extra will be charged for each cabin with accommodations for two or more passengers.  
WHARF:—At the Western end of Wing Lok Street.  
The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip EVERY SUNDAY. It takes only 3½ hours to reach Macao.

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Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every following evening at 5 P.M.  
1st Class.....\$3.00 for Single Journey.  
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Meals .....1.00 each.  
The steamer's wharf is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

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Canton Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

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## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong

THE leading English Newspaper in China  
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,  
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East

generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition  
published for despatch by the homeward mail  
The daily is recommended as more generally  
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or  
America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate  
reports of local occurrences, and of matters  
of general interest.

## ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best  
medium for advertising in China. It circulates  
largely among all classes of the community,  
is the largest daily newspaper and has a  
wider circulation than any journal in the Far  
East.

Special attention given to effectively display-  
ing advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting  
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are  
instructed to display the advertisement, when  
any effective style of type will be adopted.  
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the  
inch, and about eight words to the line.

## ADVERTISEMENT RATES

(per inch.)

One week.....	\$ 2.50
One month.....	7.50
Two months.....	13.00
Six ".....	37.50
Twelve ".....	73.00

No charge less than one dollar.

Discount allowed on—

3 Months Contracts.....	5 per cent.
6 ".....	10 "
12 ".....	25 "

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages  
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

## CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements  
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach  
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than  
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements  
will be repeated and charged for until counter-  
manded.

## JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken

## PROGRAMMES.

## PAMPHLETS.

## CARDS.

## CIRCULARS.

## EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European  
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,  
and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on  
application to

THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.  
1, Ice House Road,  
Hongkong.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL

## SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong  
Observatory a new code of meteorological  
signals which comes into force at Hongkong  
on New Year's Day. They are the same as  
those at present in use at Shanghai, and will  
be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at  
Kowloon Point for the information of masters  
of vessels leaving the port. They do not neces-  
sarily imply that bad weather is expected. The  
signals are as follows:—

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to  
the North of the Colony.

A cone-point upwards (and drum below indi-  
cates a typhoon to the North-East of the  
Colony.

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of  
the Colony.

A cone point downwards and drum below  
indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the  
Colony.

A cone point downwards indicates a typhoon  
to the South of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and ball below  
indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the  
Colony.

A ball indicates a typhoon to the West of  
the Colony.

A cone point upwards and ball below indicates  
a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is  
believed to be more than 300 miles away from  
the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is  
believed to be less than 300 miles away from  
the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be  
hoisted only when typhoons exist in such posi-  
tions or are moving in such directions that in-  
formation regarding them is considered to be of  
importance to the Colony or to shipping leav-  
ing the harbour.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad  
weather in the Colony and that the wind is  
expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate  
bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is  
expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of  
the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also,  
by day only, at the Harbour Office and on H.  
M.'s Receiving Ship.

## LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.

The Colony itself is warned of approaching  
typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed  
at the foot of the mast, which is fired whenever  
a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

## NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at:—  
Joint Cable Companies' Office.  
Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street.  
Blake Pier.  
Post Office.  
Harbour Office.  
Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-FORECASTS and STORM-  
WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards  
daily about 11 a.m., and also at other hours,  
day or night, whenever necessary. Informa-  
tion of importance is also issued by "Express."

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily  
about noon. It contains observations made at  
Hongkong and at a number of stations in the  
Far East, together with Remarks, Weather-  
forecasts, and information regarding the exist-  
ence and movements of typhoons based thereon.

## SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Masters of vessels or their agents may,  
whenever necessary, call at the Telegraph  
Company's Office in Connaught Road and  
send telegrams to the Observatory asking for  
special information without charge. Such  
inquiries may also be sent from the Police  
Station at Kowloon Point which is connected  
with the Observatory by telephone.

## THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning the weather  
to be expected while signals are hoisted, and  
sailing directions, are given in "The Law of  
Storms in the Eastern Seas."

F. G. FIDCO,

Acting Director.

Hongkong, Observatory, and January, 1904.

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET

## PRICES.

Corrected 6th April, 1904, per \$ Mass.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.	18
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk .....	18
" Roast—Shiu .....	18
" Breast—Ngau Lam .....	14
" Soup, Tong Yuk .....	14
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa .....	18
" " Serjoin—Ngau Lau .....	26
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang .....	16
Bullock's Brains— " Know..... per set	8
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li .....	45
" " corned—Ham Ngau Li .....	55
" Head—Ngau Tau .....	55
" Heart—Ngau Sum .....	9
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin .....	13
" Feet—Ngau Kerk .....	13
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu .....	8
" Tail—Ngau Mei .....	16
" Liver—Ngau Con .....	16
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To .....	5
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai- tau-keok.....set	45
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kw .....	24
" Leg—Yeung Fai .....	24
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau .....	22
Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong .....	7
" Brains—Chi Kow .....	2
" Feet—Chi Kerk .....	12
" Fry—Chi Chak .....	12
" Head—Chi Tau .....	12
" Heart—Chi Sum .....	9
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu .....	8
" Liver—Chi Kon .....	30
Pork, Chop—Chi Fai Kwat .....	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk .....	18
" Leg—Chu Fai .....	22
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau .....	18
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau .....	35
" Keok .....	35
" Heart—Yeung Sum .....	35
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu .....	35
" Liver—Yeung Con .....	35
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai .....	10
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau .....	17
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau .....	20
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk .....	18
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong .....	15

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai .....	30
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai .....	32
Ducks—Ap .....	18
Doves—Pan Kau .....	20
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan .....	20
Fowls, Canton—Hoi .....	34
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai .....	28
Geese—Ngai .....	21
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Yu .....	30
Musk Deer—Wong Keng .....	3.50
Hare—Tu Chai .....	55
Partridge—Che Khoo .....	60
Pheasant—Shan Kai .....	1.60
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup .....	30
" Hoilow—Hoilow Pak Kup .....	25
Quail—Um Chiu .....	25
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk .....	25
Snipe—Sa Chui .....	25
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung .....	65
" Hen— " Na .....	58
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sul-ap .....	75
Teal, Shanghai, Sul Ap Chai .....	75
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Apea.....per pair	\$1.25

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu .....	14
Bream—Bin Yu .....	13
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu .....	14
Carp—Li Yu .....	10
Catfish—Chik Yu .....	11
Codfish—Mon Yu .....	14
Crabs—Hoi .....	16
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu .....	12
Dab—Sa Mang Yu .....	11
Dace—Wong Mei Lun .....	11
Dog Fish—Til Tu Sa .....	10
Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu .....	16
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu .....	14
" Yellow—Wong Sin .....	24
Frog—Tien Kai .....	32
Garoupe—Sek Pan .....	20
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu .....	13
Herring—Tao Pak .....	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu .....	18
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu .....	18
Loach—Wo Yu .....	24
Lobsters—Lung Ha .....	14
Mackerel—Chi Yu .....	14
Monk Fish—Mon Yu .....	24
Mullet—Chai Yu .....	22
Oysters—Sang Hoo .....	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu .....	115
Parch—Tan Loo .....	114
Pike—Fa Paw Poong .....	11
Plaice—Pai Yu .....	11
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong .....	11
Pomfret, White—Hak Chong .....	11
Prawns—Ming Ha .....	40
Ray—Pel Pa Si .....	8
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung .....	116
Roach—Chun Yu .....	9
Salmon, (Crown), fresh water—Ma Yu .....	123
Shark—Sa Yu .....	12
Skate—Fa Yu .....	24
Shrimps—Ha .....	24
Snapper—Lap Yu .....	24
Sole—Tat Yu .....	24
Tench—Wai Yu .....	24
Turbot—Che Hoi Yu .....	24
Turtles, small, fresh water— " Yu .....	120
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai .....	120

## FRUIT.

Almond—Hung Yau .....

Apples, (California)—Kam San Tung .....	60
" (Chefoo)—Tin Cheu Ping .....	—
" (Small)—Hoi Tung .....	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi .....	—
Bananas, Fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng .....	—
" Hong Kong .....	4
" (brides), Macao—Sang Sheng Chai .....	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fung Lut .....	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou .....	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai .....	10
Grapes—Siu Tai Tsu .....	—
Lemons, China—Ning Moong .....	4
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong .....	5
Lichees, Dried—Lai Chi Chai .....	15
" Fresh, Lai Chi .....	—
Limes, (Siam)—Sai Kang Ning .....	—
" Moong .....	7
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong .....	—
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong .....	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai .....	—
Oranges, (Canton)—Sang Sheng Tim .....	—
" Chang .....	5
" Small—Tai Kut .....	5
" Mandarin—Tim Kut .....	10
Olives—Pak Lam .....	7
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Lin .....	—
" (Canton), Cooking—Sai Li .....	8
" (Shanghai)—Sheng Hoi Li .....	10
Peanuts, Fa Sang .....	10
Perseimons Large—Hung Chai .....	—
Pine-apples, ret. quality—Sheng Poon .....	—
" Ti Paw-law .....	6
" and cooking—Chung tang .....	—
" Paw-law .....	—
Platams—Tai Chai .....	—
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai .....	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau .....	10
Walnuts, Hop Tou .....	12
" Green—Sang Hop Tuo .....	—

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.



Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ah	—
Chi Chank	—
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	—
Tau	—
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi	—
Pin Tau	—
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	—
Beans Long—Tau Kok	—
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each
Brijnals, Green—Cheung Yee Ker	—
Brijnals, Red—Hung Ker	—
Brassica—Pak Choi	—
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shu	—
Cabbage, Chinese, con.—Kai Choy	—
Cabbage Root—Kai Lai	each
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yau	—
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau	—
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi	—
Fa	each
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	—
Choi-fa	each
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	—
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	—
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi	—
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi	—
Chillies Dried—Con Lai Chiu	—
Red—Hong Fa	4
Green—Cheng Lai Chiu	3
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Lin	—
Cucumbers—Cheung Kwa	—
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	—
Garlic—Suen Tau	—
Ginger, young—Sun Tai Keung	—
—old—Lo Keung	—
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	—
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	—
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi	piece
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	—
Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai	—
Mushrooms Fresh—Sang Cho Khe	—
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	—
Green—Sang Chung	—
Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	—
Japan—Yai Poon	—
Okros—Mo Ker	—
Parley, English—Yeung Un Sai	—
Gradus Pea	10
Green Peas—Cheung Tau	—
Potatoes, Sweet—Fai Shu	—
Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu	—
Tai	—
Japan—Yai Poon Shu Tai	—
American—Fa Ki	—
Foochow—Fai Chau Shu Tai	—
Macao—Oh Moon	—
Pumpkin—Toong Kwai	—
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	dozen
Rhubarb	—
Shallots—Coi Chung Tau	—
Spinage (Chinese)—Faw Choi	—
Spinach—Yin Choi	—
Tomatoes—Fai Ker	—
Taro—Wu Tau	—
Tatnail, Fan-ti (Long)—Low Jak	—
English—Yeung Low Pak, piece	—
Vegetable Marrow—Chi Kwa	—
Waters Cress—Sai Yeung Choi	—
Calrops—Lan Kok	—
Lily Roots—Lan	—
Lam—Ta Shu	—



## AN ALARMED ACTRESS

"Who that has not been on the stage can know the strain of rehearsals?" asked Miss Alice Hope, a well known West of England Actress. "Many real tragedies are enacted on the other side of the Stage Curtain. Out of sight of the audience, and undreamed of by the public, many a Player fights the Battle of Life against terrible odds."

"A few months ago," continued Miss Hope, "my health gave way in the most alarming manner. My appetite, which had been always of the best, left me." At night I could get no rest, and in the morning felt more dead than alive. I was a martyr to neuralgia. Of course, I had to eat, but I couldn't digest my meals. Food



gave me acute pains in the chest, which made me afraid to temp' my lost appetite. I became so weak that I could scarcely crawl about. Doctors told me I was anemic. A chemist suggested that I should try Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. I am very pleased now that I acted upon the suggestion. I had only

"Oh, yes. Not only did I sleep soundly, but I woke up in the morning without any signs of a complaint or indignation. At the same

"Do you know anyone else that has been cured by them?"

"Yes. After my experience I recommended them to my sister, who is just as enthusiastic over them as I am. She had also suffered very much from the same trouble, and was now able to lead a healthy life solely to these pills."

The experience of Miss Hope is that of many who have suffered from diseases arising from

poor blood and shattered nerves—anaemia, blood  
consumption, eczema, headache, indigestion,  
kidney diseases, rheumatism, scrofula.  
Williams' pink pills have cured these and other  
diseases in countless cases. Women  
especially help in those characteristic troubles  
which they do not talk about. The pills

Only the genuine pills, bearing Dr. Williams' name, cure. Substitutes never cure. Genuine pills post free from Williams' Medicine Company, Holborn-viaduct, London, for two

and  
d  
Capt.  
Mrs.

lings and sinncence; but can be had a  
medicine shops if you take care to get  
Williams'. When

THIS TALENTED ACTRESS

was asked whether she had any objection  
her case being published, Miss Alice  
Hope replied, "None whatever." Thus was  
able to give to the world the true story  
Actress's Escape.

Mrs.  
C.C

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that  
change has been made in the Rate  
Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph*  
they are warned against paying more  
TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER  
*Hongkong Telegraph Co.*  
Hongkong, 30th September, 1903.

LIOT BREWERY

LES.

being offered in

(7) doz. to the case).



## Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

## STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,  
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON,  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX;  
ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1904,  
at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship  
"SAI AZIE," Captain Nègre, with Mails,  
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave  
this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call,  
WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.Cargo and Specie will be registered for London  
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in  
transit through Marseilles for the principal  
places of Europe.Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON  
only on MONDAY, the 18th April. Specie  
and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same  
day. No Cargo will be received on board on  
TUESDAY.Parcels are not to be sent on board; they  
must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents  
and Value of Packages are required.For further Particulars, apply at the Com-  
pany's Office.G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1904.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMER-  
ICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

## "BENGAL,"

Captain G. Phillips, carrying the Majesty's  
Mails, will be despatched from this Port for  
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 23rd April,  
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the  
above Ports.Sikand Valambas, all Cargo for France  
and India, will be despatched from this Port  
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London,  
other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed  
via Bombay.Parcels will be received at this Office until 4  
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Bills of Lading.For further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,  
VIA  
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing.
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	May 4
Shammut	9,606	W. M. Smith	May 21
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	June 8
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	Aug. 4
Shammut	9,606	W. M. Smith	Sept. 1
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	Oct. 1

Cargo only.

## FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable  
steamers for Manila.Shammut, 9,606 W. M. Smith, [Ab. May 3]  
Tremont, 9,606 T. W. Garlick, [Ab. June 8]CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,  
ATTENDANCE AND COUSINE, ELECTRIC  
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.The twin-screw s.s. Shammut and Tremont  
have just been fitted with very superior accom-  
modation for first and second class passengers.  
The large size of these vessels ensures steady-  
ness at sea. Electric fan in each room.Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo  
carried in cold storage.For further Information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.Queen's Buildings.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

## Consignees.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "SATSUMA,"  
FROM NEW YORK.CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,  
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves  
delivery may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 19th instant will be  
subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the  
22nd instant, or they will not be recognized.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 18th instant at 3 P.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

## "CLAUVERLEY,"

Captain W. P. Putt, having arrived from  
the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are  
hereby informed that their Goods are being  
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the  
Wanchai Steaming Co., at Wanchai, and stored at  
Consignees' risk and expense.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 19th instant will be  
subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged goods are  
to be left in the Godowns where they will be  
examined on the 19th instant at 2.30 P.M.All Claims for damage must be presented  
before the 23rd instant, or they will not be  
recognized.No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904.

THE Steamship

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND  
STRAITS.

THE Steamship

## "GLENSHIEL,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their  
Goods are being landed at their risk into the  
Godowns of the Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where  
each consignment will be sorted out mark by  
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as  
the Goods are landed.Goods not cleared by the 19th inst. will be  
subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
All damaged packages must be left in the  
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage  
obtained from the Godown Company within  
ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which  
no claims will be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
All damaged packages must be left in the  
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage  
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ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which  
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## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY &amp; POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	8,000	\$125	\$25	\$10,000,000 \$50,000,000 \$30,000,000	\$1,417,366	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of 10/- @ exchange 1/8/- = \$21.994 for half-year ending 31.12.1903	6 1/2 %	\$615 London £63 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	4,453	£10	£8	\$175,533	\$21,668	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1913	5 1/2 %	\$351
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	\$191,973		None		
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,750,000 \$509,143 \$84,415 \$208,872	\$1,959,926	\$32 for 1902	6 1/2 %	\$505 buyers
China Tyndal Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$35	\$200,000 \$151,012 \$331,342 \$321,339	Nil.	\$4 for year ended 30.4.1903	6 1/2 %	\$59 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 31,850	Tls. 27,589	Final of £1 making £2 for 1902		Tls. 67 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$675,000 \$3,130	\$186,284	\$12 for 1901	9 %	135
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,300,000 50,000	\$110,551	\$15 for 1902	8 1/2 %	\$177 1/2 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,308,856 \$1,000,000	\$371,110	\$22 1/2 for 1902	8 %	\$287 1/2 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$0	\$125,075 \$5,501	\$319,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	8 1/2 %	\$83
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$250,000 \$633,000 \$149,409 \$749,000 £8 10	\$41,538	\$1 1/2 for second half-year 1903	10 1/2 %	29 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£100,000 none	£5 380	10/- for 1902	6 %	\$54 buyers
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$185,000	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900		\$32 1/2
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$718,500	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	8 1/2 %	\$32 1/2 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$350,000 \$7,750	\$137	\$1.20 for year ending 30.4.03	4 %	\$19 sales
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$350,000		\$8 for second half year 1902	11 %	\$145
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	£1	£1	\$4,000,000	\$19,555	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903	5 %	22 1/2 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 201,614	Tls. 865	Final of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 for 1903	5 1/2 %	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 4 1/2	9 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sales
Do. Preference	100,000					Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2	7 1/2 %	Tls. 46 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$147,717	Final of \$7 making \$12 for 1901		\$122
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$73,905	\$3 for 1897		\$100 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.03	5 %	Tls. 50 sales
MINING.								
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,529,552	Fcs. 85,706	Interim of Fcs. 30 for 1903		\$500
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£4,873	Dr. £7,236	No. 12 of 1/-		\$6 sellers
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£20,000	£6,671	No. 2 of 1/-		6.20 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$8,750	\$41,540	\$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for second half year 1903	7 %	\$106 buyers
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 850,000	Tls. 13,724	Int. of Tls. 5 for half year ending 31.10.03	7 %	Tls. 147 1/2 buyers
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,850,000		\$6 for first half year 1903	4 1/2 %	\$250 buyers
Riley Harbours & Co., Limited	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$150,000		\$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$110
Do. Preference	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$60,000		\$7 dividend	6 1/2 %	\$25 buyers
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$8,015	\$10 for first half year 1903	5 1/2 %	\$56 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000		Final of \$8 making \$5 for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$56 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 50,913	Tls. 24,895	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 11 for 1903	7 1/2 %	Tls. 150 buyers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 6,000 £2,500	Tls. 1,906	Tls. 18 for 1903	10 %	Tls. 180
Do. Preference						\$2 1/2 for 1902	6 1/2 %	\$27 1/2 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000	\$51,066	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$147 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 800,000 Tls. 150,000	Tls. 37,634	Final of Tls. 3 & bonus of Tls. 3 making in all Tls. 8 for 1903	7 1/2 %	Tls. 107 sales
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	5,250	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 34,626	Final of Tls. 5 making in all Tls. 9 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 130 buyers
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none		Interim of Tls. 2		Tls. 55
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$636	\$2.00 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$35
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None		Tls. 10
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	Tls. 1,362	Final of 1.70 making \$3.20 for 1903	6 %	\$53
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$10,771 \$20,000	\$3,161	\$5 for second half-year 1903	7 1/2 %	\$132 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 33,000	Tls. 1,837	Interim of Tls. 5	6 1/2 %	Tls. 150 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$22,500	\$16,301	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.30	7 1/2 %	\$35 sales
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 6,804	Tls. 1,496	Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 31.3.1903	10 %	Tls. 15 sales
Queen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none		First year		Tls. 25
Tientsin Hotel, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	none	\$4,989	\$5 for the year ending 28.2.1903	10 1/2 %	\$20
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 3,330	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2	7 1/2 %	Tls. 48 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,607 \$50,000	\$99,177	90 cents for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$104
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	10 1/2 %	Tls. 31
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	H. Tls. 30,098	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898		Tls. 25
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Nil.	Interim of 4 a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares		Tls. 32 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	none	Dr. Tls. 4,965	4/- for 1897		Tls. 170
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$0	\$10	none	\$11,321	Final of 60 cents making \$1 for the year ending 31.7.03	6 1/2 %	\$141 sales
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6	12 %	Tls. 50 buyers
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	\$43,000	\$57	\$25 for year ending 30.6.1900		\$200
Philippine Comp ny, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10			First year		\$10 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$350,000	\$32,115	\$1.50 for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$204 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	60 cents for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$850 buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$3,077	Interim of 90 cents for 1903	7 %	\$141 buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$1,042	\$1 for 1903	14 1/2 %	\$7 buyers
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	\$6,000		\$5 for year ended 31.7.1903		\$50
China Prov dent Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$55,000	\$1,171	60 cents for 1903	9 %	\$13 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,453	90 cents for year ending 30.4.1903	6 1/2 %	\$140
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£21,835	£7,387	1/- div. and 2/- bonus for 1902		\$140 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	2,666	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 46,000	Tls. 7,548	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 5 1/2 for 1903	7 1/2 %	Tls. 112 1/2 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,101	£20	£20	Tls. 140,000	Tls. 7,360	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 400
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,600	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,259	Tls. 607	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 16 for 1903	12 1/2 %	Tls. 140 sales
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 41	Tls. 2 for half year		Tls. 130 sales
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$10	\$186,000	Tls. 18,302	Interim of \$1 for 1903		\$20 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$10	\$50,000	\$8,395	\$10 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$100
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,050	\$10,517	\$3.75 for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$27 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$35	\$35	\$35,000	\$5,844	Final of \$12 making \$10 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$285 sales
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$44,000		\$7 for second half-year 1903	9 1/2 %	\$200 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$34,000	\$1,383	\$20 for year ending 31.1.1903	6 1/2 %	\$20
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	10,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$12,000	\$3,020	\$1 for year ending 31.7.1903	10 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$5,500	\$596	\$3 for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$24
Beils Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£738	None		\$100
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	\$14,000	\$19	90 cents for year ending 31.5.1903	10 1/2 %	\$100
Do. Founders'	100	\$10	\$10			\$13.70		\$200 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,548	Final of 60 cts. making \$1.20 for the year	8 %	\$15
China Light and Power Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$57,053	None		\$5 buyers
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$4,757	Interim of 50 cents for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$100
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwe- xploitatie in Langkat	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 334,669	Tls. 27,187	First quarterly dividend of Tls. 10	14 1/2 %	Tls. 200 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 10,217	Tls. 5 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 77 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 3,288	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1903	9 1/2 %	Tls. 105 sales
Central Stores, Limited, Ordinary	60,200	\$15	\$12	\$10,700	\$1,233	Final of \$1.20 making \$2.70 for 1903	13 1/2 %	\$12 sales
Do. Founders'	123							
E. L. Mondon, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 3,505	Tls. 5 for 1902	12 1/2 %	Tls. 40 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,942	Tls. 6 for 1903	10 %	Tls. 60 sales
Katz Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000		\$10 for 1902	7 1/2 %	\$155 buyers
Straits Trading Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$650,000		\$1 div. and 25 cents bonus for half year ended 30.11.1903	8 1/2 %	\$191 buyers
Pfizer and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	\$169,116		\$5 div. and \$1 1/2 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$55 buyers
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	none		\$2 for year ended 31.10.1903	8 %	\$5
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning, Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50			First year		\$5
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25			First year		\$12 1/2